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# Environment and sustainable development: implementation of Agenda 21 and the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21

## Report of the Second Committee*

*Rapporteur*: Mr. Ahmed **Amaziane** (Morocco)

## I. Introduction

1. The Second Committee held a substantive debate on agenda item 95 (see A/55/582, para.2). Action on sub-item (a) was taken at the 27th, 29th, 40th and 42nd meetings, on 26 and 27 October and on 1 and 8 December 2000. An account of the Committee's consideration of the sub-item is contained in the relevant summary records (A/C.2/55/SR.27, 29, 40 and 42).

## II. Consideration of proposals

### A. Draft resolutions A/C.2/55/L.15 and A/C.2/55/L.58

2. At the 27th meeting, on 26 October, the representative of Nigeria, on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China, introduced a draft resolution entitled "Ten-year review of progress achieved in the implementation of the outcome of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development"(A/C.2/55/L.15), which read:

> "*The General Assembly*,
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> "*Recalling* the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, held in Rio de Janeiro from 3 to 14 June 1992, and the nineteenth special session of the General Assembly for the purpose of an

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overall review and appraisal of the implementation of Agenda 21, held in New York from 23 to 28 June 1997,

"*Recalling also* that Agenda 21 and the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development should constitute the framework within which the other outcomes of the Conference are reviewed, and from within which new challenges and opportunities that have emerged since the Conference are addressed,

"*Recalling* its resolutions 53/188 and 54/218 on the implementation of and follow-up to the outcome of the Conference and the special session,

"*Recalling also* decision 8/1 of the Commission on Sustainable Development on preparations for the ten-year review of progress achieved in the implementation of the outcome of the Conference,

"*Recalling also* that chapter 33 of Agenda 21 identified the Global Environment Facility as one source of financing for the implementation of Agenda 21,

"*Recalling further* the importance of chapter 34 of Agenda 21 for developing countries,

"*Taking note* with appreciation of the report of the Secretary-General on ensuring effective preparation for the ten-year review of progress achieved in the implementation of the outcome of the Conference and the nineteenth special session,

"*Taking note also* of the Malmö Ministerial Declaration adopted at the sixth special session of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme,

"*Deeply concerned* that, despite the many successful and continuing efforts of the international community since the Stockholm Conference and the fact that some progress has been achieved, the environment and the natural resource base that support life on earth continue to deteriorate at an alarming rate,

"*Reconfirming* the political importance of the forthcoming ten-year review of progress achieved since the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development and underscoring that the review should focus on the implementation of Agenda 21 and other outcomes of the Conference, as well as the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21 adopted by the General Assembly at its nineteenth special session in 1997,

"*Reconfirming further* that Agenda 21 and the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development should not be renegotiated and that the review should identify measures for the further implementation of Agenda 21 and the other outcomes of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, including sources of funding,

"1. *Decides* to organize the ten-year review of progress achieved in the implementation of the outcome of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development in 2002 at the summit level and to hold it outside United Nations Headquarters in a developing country, and welcomes

the generous offers of the Governments of Indonesia and South Africa to host this summit;

"2. *Decides* that the review should focus on areas where further efforts are needed to implement Agenda 21 and other outcomes of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development and should result in action-oriented decisions and renewed political commitment and support for sustainable development consistent with the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities. The review should also ensure a balance between the elements of sustainable development issues and that they are considered in an integrated manner;

"3. *Stresses* the importance of early and effective preparations for the 2002 review and assessment of progress achieved in the implementation of Agenda 21 and the other outcomes of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, to be carried out at the local, national, regional and international levels by Governments and the United Nations system so as to ensure high-quality inputs to the review process, and welcomes the preparatory activities carried out so far;

"4. *Welcomes* the work undertaken at the regional levels in close collaboration with the respective regional commissions to implement the action programmes for sustainable development that could provide substantive inputs to the preparatory process and the event itself;

"5. *Welcomes* the work undertaken by the United Nations Secretariat, in close cooperation with the United Nations Environment Programme, the regional commissions and the secretariats of conventions related to the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, as well as other relevant organizations, agencies and programmes within and outside the United Nations system and including international and regional financial institutions, including the Global Environment Facility, to support preparatory activities, in particular at the national and regional levels, in a coordinated and mutually reinforcing way;

"6. *Welcomes* the report of the Global Environment Facility to the General Assembly on its contributions to the implementation of Agenda 21, notes the assistance provided by the Facility to the national implementation of Agenda 21 and invites the Facility to present concrete proposals to fund the effective implementation of conventions related to the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, including the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, particularly in Africa, and to further simplify its project-cycle procedures;

"7. *Welcomes also* the initiation of the third replenishment of the Global Environment Facility Trust Fund, and calls upon developed countries and others in the position to do so to make significant contributions to the third replenishment, and requests the Facility to submit a report to the 2002 summit review on the results of the replenishment negotiations;

"8. *Invites* relevant agencies and bodies of the United Nations and international financial institutions involved with the implementation of Agenda 21, including the United Nations Environment Programme, the Global

Environment Facility and the United Nations Development Programme's Chapter 21, as well as conventions related to the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, to participate fully in the ten-year review of progress achieved in the implementation of Agenda 21, including in the preparation of reports for submission to the Commission on Sustainable Development at its tenth session and the 2002 summit, in order to reflect their experiences and lessons learned as well as to provide ideas and proposals for the way forward for further implementation of Agenda 21 in relevant areas;

"9. *Encourages* effective contributions from and involvement of all major groups, as identified in Agenda 21, at all stages of the preparatory process;

"10. *Decides* that the meetings of the tenth session of the Commission on Sustainable Development shall be transformed into an open-ended preparatory committee that would provide for the full and effective participation of all States Members of the United Nations and States members of the specialized agencies;

"11. *Invites* regional groups to nominate their candidates for the Bureau of the tenth session of the Commission on Sustainable Development well in advance of the beginning of the session in order that they can be involved in its preparations in advance of the first meeting of the preparatory committee;

"12. *Further decides* that the Commission acting as the preparatory committee should:

"(a) Undertake the comprehensive review and assessment of the implementation of Agenda 21 and the other outcomes of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development on the basis of the results of national assessments and subregional and regional preparatory meetings, the documentation to be prepared by the Secretary-General in collaboration with the task managers and other inputs from relevant international organizations, as well as on the basis of contributions from major groups;

"(b) Identify major constraints hindering the implementation of Agenda 21;

"(c) Propose specific time-bound measures to be undertaken, including institutional and financial support as well as the identification of the sources of such support;

"(d) Address ways of strengthening the institutional framework for sustainable development and define the future programme of work of the Commission on Sustainable Development;

"(e) Undertake any other functions that may be required by the preparatory process;

"13. *Invites* the Economic and Social Council to decide that the first meeting of the tenth session of the Commission on Sustainable Development, to be held immediately after the closure of the ninth session of the Commission, in accordance with Council resolution 1997/63 of 25 July 1997, be expanded so that the Commission can thereby start its work as the

preparatory committee for the 2002 summit, and in this context invites the Commission to start its organizational work to:

"(a) Elect, from among all States, a Bureau composed of 10 members, with two representatives from each of the geographical groups, one of whom would be elected the Chairperson and others as Vice-Chairpersons, one of whom would also act as the Rapporteur;

"(b) Consider progress in preparatory activities at the local, national, subregional, regional and international levels, as well as by major groups;

"(c) Decide, taking into account the provisions of paragraph 16 below, on the specific modalities of its future preparatory meetings;

"14. *Decides* that in 2002 the Commission on Sustainable Development, acting as the preparatory committee for the special session, shall hold three additional sessions, organized as follows:

"(a) At its first and second substantive preparatory sessions, to be held in January and March 2002, respectively, the preparatory committee shall undertake the comprehensive review and assessment of progress achieved in the implementation of Agenda 21 and the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21. At its second substantive session, the preparatory committee shall agree on the text of a document containing the results of the review and assessment, as well as conclusions and recommendations for further action, including recommendations on a future programme of work for the Commission on Sustainable Development;

"(b) Drawing upon the agreed text of such a document, the third and final, substantive preparatory session, to be held at the ministerial level in May 2002, shall prepare a concise document that should emphasize the need for a global partnership to achieve the objectives of sustainable development, reconfirm the need for an integrated and strategically focused approach to the implementation of Agenda 21, including the implementation of the provisions of financial resources, the transfer of environmentally sound technologies and capacity-building, and should address the main challenges and opportunities faced by the international community in this area. The document submitted for further consideration and adoption at the 2002 summit should reinvigorate, at the highest political level, the global commitment to a North/South partnership and a higher level of international solidarity to the accelerated implementation of Agenda 21 and the promotion of sustainable development;

"15. *Stresses* that the preparatory meetings and the 2002 summit itself should be transparent and provide for effective participation and inputs from Governments and regional and international organizations, including financial institutions, and for contributions from and active participation of major groups, as identified in Agenda 21, taking into account the rules and procedures applied in the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development in 1992;

"16. *Welcomes* the establishment of a trust fund, urges international and bilateral donors to support preparations for the ten-year review through voluntary contributions to the trust fund and to support the participation of representatives of developing countries in the regional and international

preparatory process and the 2002 summit itself, and encourages voluntary contributions to support the participation of major groups of developing countries in regional and international preparatory processes and the 2002 summit itself;

"17. *Invites* the Secretary-General to submit a progress report on the state of preparation for the 2002 summit for consideration by the General Assembly at its fifty-sixth session."

3. At the 42nd meeting, on 8 December, the Vice-Chairman of the Committee, Navid Hanif (Pakistan), introduced a draft resolution entitled "Ten-year review of progress achieved in the implementation of the outcome of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development" (A/C.2/55/L.58), which he submitted on the basis of informal consultations held on draft resolution A/C.2/55/L.15.

4. At the same meeting, the Secretary of the Committee read out a statement of the programme budget implications of the draft resolution (see A/C.2/55/SR.42).

5. At the same meeting, the representative of the United States of America made a statement (see A/C.2/55/SR.42).

6. Also, at the 42nd meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/55/L.58 (see para. 15, draft resolution I).

7. At the same meeting, the representative of Nigeria made a statement on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China (see A/C.2/55/SR.42).

8. In the light of the adoption of draft resolution A/C.2/55/L.58, draft resolution A/C.2/55/L.15 was withdrawn by its sponsors.

## B. Draft resolutions A/C.2/55/L.17 and A/C.2/55/L.46

9. At the 29th meeting, on 27 October, the representative of Nigeria, on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China, introduced a draft resolution entitled "Report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme on its sixth special session" (A/C.2/55/L.17), which read:

"*The General Assembly*,

"*Recalling* its resolution 2997 (XXVII) of 15 December 1972, by which it decided to establish the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme,

"*Recalling also* its resolutions 54/216 of 22 December 1999 on the report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme at its twentieth session and 53/242 of 28 July 1999 on the report of the Secretary-General on environment and human settlements,

"*Recalling further* the Nairobi Declaration on the Role and Mandate of the United Nations Environment Programme adopted by the Governing Council of the Programme at its nineteenth session,

"*Underscoring* that the forthcoming ten-year review of progress achieved since the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development will provide the international community with a unique opportunity to take action to implement its commitments and to strengthen the international cooperation urgently required to address the challenges of sustainable development in the twenty-first century,

"*Reaffirming* the role of the United Nations Environment Programme in the preparation for the ten-year review of the progress achieved in the implementation of the outcome of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, as reflected in the decisions of the eighth session of the Commission on Sustainable Development,

"*Taking note* of the report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme on its sixth special session,

"1. *Stresses* the importance of the section of the United Nations Millennium Declaration on protecting our common environment which reaffirms the principles of sustainable development as set out in Agenda 21, and in particular resolves to adopt a new ethic of conservation and stewardship in all our environmental actions;

"2. *Takes note* of the Malmö Ministerial Declaration adopted at the sixth special session of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme;

"3. *Welcomes* the decision of the Governing Council on the contribution of the United Nations Environment Programme to the implementation of Agenda 21 and the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21;

"4. *Stresses* that the United Nations Environment Programme, as the principal body in the field of environment within the United Nations system, should continue to play an important role in the implementation of Agenda 21 and in the preparation of the ten-year review of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development;

"5. *Underscores* the need for sufficient financial resources, on a stable and predictable basis, to ensure the full implementation of the mandate of the United Nations Environment Programme, in particular with a view to providing the Programme with the necessary resources for its strong involvement in the preparatory process for the ten-year review of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development at its various levels, and in the implementation of the outcome of the review;

"6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide the necessary resources from the regular budget of the United Nations to the United Nations Environment Programme for the biennium 2002-2003, in accordance with current budgetary practices, and to consider other ways to support the strengthening of the Programme in view of the ten-year review of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development."

10. At the 40th meeting, on 1 December, the Vice-Chairman of the Committee, Navid Hanif (Pakistan), introduced a draft resolution entitled "Report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme on its sixth

special session (A/C.2/55/L.46), which he submitted on the basis of informal consultations held on draft resolution A/C.2/55/L.17.

11. At the same meeting, the Secretary of the Committee read out a statement of the programme budget implications of the draft resolution (see A/C.2/55/SR.40).

12. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/55/L.46 (see para. 15, draft resolution II).

13. After the adoption of the draft resolution, the representative of Egypt made a statement (see A/C.2/55/SR.40).

14. In the light of the adoption of draft resolution A/C.2/55/L.46, draft resolution A/C.2/55/L.17 was withdrawn by its sponsors.

# III. Recommendations of the Second Committee

15. The Second Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolutions:

## Draft resolution I
## Ten-year review of progress achieved in the implementation of the outcome of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development

*The General Assembly*,

*Recalling* the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, held at Rio de Janeiro from 3 to 14 June 1992, and the nineteenth special session of the General Assembly for the purpose of an overall review and appraisal of the implementation of Agenda 21, held in New York from 23 to 28 June 1997,

*Recalling also* that Agenda 21[1] and the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development[2] should constitute the framework within which the other outcomes of the Conference are reviewed, and from within which new challenges and opportunities that have emerged since the Conference are addressed,

*Recalling further* its resolutions 53/188 of 15 December 1998 and 54/218 of 22 December 1999 on the implementation of and follow-up to the outcome of the Conference and the special session, as well as its resolution 55/2 of 8 September 2000,

*Recalling* decision 8/1 of the Commission on Sustainable Development on preparations for the ten-year review of progress achieved in the implementation of the outcome of the Conference,[3]

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[1] *Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, 3-14 June 1992* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.I.8 and corrigenda), vol. I, *Resolutions Adopted by the Conference*, resolution 1, annex II.

[2] Ibid., annex I.

[3] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2000, Supplement No. 29* (E/2000/29), chap. I.B.

*Recalling also* that chapter 33 of Agenda 21 identified the Global Environment Facility as one source of financing for the implementation of Agenda 21,

*Recalling further* the importance of chapter 34 of Agenda 21 for developing countries,

*Taking note with appreciation* of the report of the Secretary-General on ensuring effective preparations for the ten-year review of progress achieved in the implementation of the outcome of the Conference and the nineteenth special session,[4]

*Taking note with appreciation also* of the Malmö Ministerial Declaration adopted by the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme at its sixth special session,[5]

*Deeply concerned* that, despite the many successful and continuing efforts of the international community since the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment held at Stockholm from 5 to 16 June 1972, and the fact that some progress has been achieved, the environment and the natural resource base that support life on earth continue to deteriorate at an alarming rate,

*Reconfirming* the political importance of the forthcoming ten-year review of progress achieved since the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, and stressing that the review should focus on the implementation of Agenda 21 and the other outcomes of the Conference, as well as the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21 adopted by the General Assembly at its nineteenth special session,[6]

*Bearing in mind* that the substantive activities of the review should take into account, as appropriate, the outcomes relevant to sustainable development of other United Nations conferences and summits and their follow-up activities,

*Further bearing in mind* that national reports prepared by Governments since 1992 on national implementation of Agenda 21, to which major groups have contributed, could provide a fair basis for guiding national preparatory processes,

*Reconfirming* that Agenda 21 and the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development should not be renegotiated and that the review should identify measures for the further implementation of Agenda 21 and the other outcomes of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, including sources of funding,

1. *Decides* to organize the ten-year review of progress achieved in the implementation of the outcome of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development in 2002 at the summit level to reinvigorate the global commitment to sustainable development, and accepts with gratitude the generous offer of the Government of South Africa to host the summit;

2. *Also decides* to call the review the World Summit on Sustainable Development;

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[4] A/55/120.

[5] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 25* (A/55/25), annex I, decision SS.VI/1, annex.

[6] Resolution S-19/2, annex.

3. *Further decides* that the review should focus on the identification of accomplishments and areas where further efforts are needed to implement Agenda 21[1] and the other outcomes of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development and should focus on action-oriented decisions in areas where further efforts are needed to implement Agenda 21, address, within the framework of Agenda 21, new challenges and opportunities, and result in renewed political commitment and support for sustainable development, consistent, inter alia, with the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities;

4. *Decides* that the Summit, including its preparatory process, should ensure a balance between economic development, social development and environmental protection as these are interdependent and mutually reinforcing components of sustainable development;

5. *Stresses* the importance of early and effective preparations for the Summit and a comprehensive assessment of progress achieved in the implementation of Agenda 21 and the other outcomes of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development to be carried out at the local, national, regional and international levels by Governments and the United Nations system so as to ensure high-quality inputs to the review process, and welcomes the preparatory activities carried out so far;

6. *Welcomes* the work undertaken at the regional level in close collaboration with the respective regional commissions to implement the action programmes for sustainable development that could provide substantive inputs to the preparatory process and the Summit itself;

7. *Also welcomes* the work undertaken by the United Nations Secretariat, in close cooperation with the United Nations Environment Programme, the United Nations Development Programme, the regional commissions and the secretariats of conventions relating to the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, as well as other relevant organizations, agencies and programmes within and outside the United Nations system and international and regional financial institutions, including the Global Environment Facility, to support preparatory activities, in particular at the national and regional levels, in a coordinated and mutually reinforcing way;

8. *Further welcomes* the report of the Global Environment Facility to the General Assembly on its contributions to the implementation of Agenda 21,[7] and notes the assistance provided by the Facility to the national implementation of Agenda 21;

9. *Welcomes* the decision of the Global Environment Facility at its last meeting, held from 1 to 3 November 2000, to request the Chief Executive Officer to explore the best options for enhancing the support of the Facility in assisting affected countries, especially those in Africa, in implementing the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, particularly in Africa,[8] taking into account the third replenishment;

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[7] See A/55/94.

[8] A/49/84/Add.2, annex, appendix II.

10. *Also welcomes* the initiation of the third replenishment of the Global Environment Facility Trust Fund, and invites all donor countries and other countries in a position to do so to make contributions to the third replenishment and ensure its successful conclusion, and invites the Facility to submit a report to the Summit on the status of the replenishment negotiations;

11. *Invites* relevant organizations and bodies of the United Nations and international financial institutions involved with the implementation of Agenda 21, including the United Nations Environment Programme, the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat), the Global Environment Facility and the United Nations Development Programme, and conventions relating to the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, to participate fully in the ten-year review of progress achieved in the implementation of Agenda 21, including in the preparation of reports for submission to the Commission on Sustainable Development at its tenth session and the Summit, in order to reflect their experiences and the lessons learned and to provide ideas and proposals for the way forward for the further implementation of Agenda 21 in relevant areas;

12. *Encourages* effective contributions from and the active participation of all major groups, as identified in Agenda 21, at all stages of the preparatory process, in accordance with the rules and procedures of the Commission on Sustainable Development, as well as its established practices relating to the participation and engagement of major groups;

13. *Decides* that the Commission on Sustainable Development at its tenth session shall meet as an open-ended preparatory committee that will provide for the full and effective participation of all States Members of the United Nations and members of the specialized agencies as well as other participants in the Commission on Sustainable Development in accordance with the rules of procedure of the functional commissions of the Economic and Social Council and the supplementary arrangements established by the Council for the Commission on Sustainable Development in its decisions 1993/215 of 12 February 1993 and 1995/201 of 8 February 1995;

14. *Invites* regional groups to nominate their candidates for the Bureau of the tenth session of the Commission on Sustainable Development by the end of 2000 so that they can be involved in its preparations in advance of the first session of the preparatory committee;

15. *Decides* that the Commission, acting as the preparatory committee, should:

(a) Undertake the comprehensive review and assessment of the implementation of Agenda 21 and the other outcomes of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development on the basis of the results of national assessments and subregional and regional preparatory meetings, the documentation to be prepared by the Secretary-General in collaboration with the task managers, and other inputs from relevant international organizations, as well as on the basis of contributions from major groups;

(b) Identify major accomplishments and lessons learned in the implementation of Agenda 21;

(c) Identify major constraints hindering the implementation of Agenda 21 and propose specific time-bound measures to be taken, and institutional and financial requirements, and identify the sources of such support;

(d) Address new challenges and opportunities that have emerged since the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development within the framework of Agenda 21;

(e) Address ways of strengthening the institutional framework for sustainable development and evaluate and define the role and programme of work of the Commission on Sustainable Development;

(f) Consider and decide on accreditation for participation in the preparatory process and the Summit of relevant non-governmental organizations that are not in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council;

(g) Propose a provisional agenda and possible main themes for the Summit based on the outcomes of the preparatory activities carried out at the national, subregional, regional and international levels, taking into account also the input of major groups;

(h) Propose rules and procedures for the participation of representatives of major groups in the Summit, taking into account the rules and procedures applied at the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development;

(i) Undertake any other functions that may be required by the preparatory process;

16. *Also decides* to hold, as recommended by the Commission on Sustainable Development in its decision 8/1,[3] a three-day meeting of the tenth session of the Commission, so that the Commission can start its work as the preparatory committee for the Summit, and, in this context, invites the Commission to start its organizational work in order to do the following:

(a) Elect, from among all States, a Bureau composed of ten members, with two representatives from each of the geographical groups, one of whom would be elected Chairperson and the others Vice-Chairpersons, one of whom would also act as the Rapporteur;

(b) Consider progress in preparatory activities carried out at the local, national, subregional, regional and international levels, as well as by major groups;

(c) Decide, taking into account the provisions of paragraph 17 below, on the specific modalities of the future sessions of the preparatory committee;

(d) Consider a process for setting the agenda and determining possible main themes for the Summit in a timely manner;

17. *Further decides* that, in 2002, the Commission on Sustainable Development, acting as the preparatory committee for the Summit, shall hold three additional sessions, organized as follows:

(a) At its first and second sessions, to be held in January and March 2002, respectively, the preparatory committee shall undertake the comprehensive review and assessment of progress achieved in the implementation of Agenda 21 and the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21; at its second session, the preparatory committee shall agree on the text of a document containing the results

of the review and assessment, as well as conclusions and recommendations for further action;

(b) Drawing upon the agreed text of such a document, the preparatory committee at its third and final session, to be held at the ministerial level in May 2002, shall prepare a concise and focused document that should emphasize the need for a global partnership to achieve the objectives of sustainable development, reconfirm the need for an integrated and strategically focused approach to the implementation of Agenda 21, and address the main challenges and opportunities faced by the international community in this regard; the document submitted for further consideration and adoption by the Summit should reinvigorate, at the highest political level, the global commitment to a North/South partnership and a higher level of international solidarity and to the accelerated implementation of Agenda 21 and the promotion of sustainable development;

18. *Decides* to organize the third and final session of the preparatory committee at the ministerial level in Indonesia, and accepts with gratitude the generous offer of the Government of Indonesia to host it;

19. *Stresses* that the preparatory meetings and the Summit itself should be transparent and provide for effective participation and inputs from Governments and regional and international organizations, including financial institutions, and for contributions from and the active participation of major groups, as identified in Agenda 21;

20. *Welcomes* the establishment of a trust fund, urges international and bilateral donors and other countries in a position to do so to support the preparations for the ten-year review through voluntary contributions to the trust fund and to support the participation of representatives of developing countries in the regional and international preparatory process and the Summit itself, and encourages voluntary contributions to support the participation of major groups of developing countries in the regional and international preparatory processes and the Summit itself;

21. *Invites* the Secretary-General to submit a progress report on the state of preparations for the Summit for consideration by the General Assembly at its fifty-sixth session, taking into account, inter alia, the inputs of the various regional meetings;

22. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-sixth session, under the item entitled "Environment and sustainable development", a sub-item entitled "Implementation of Agenda 21 and the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21".

## Draft resolution II
## Report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme on its sixth special session

*The General Assembly,*

*Recalling* its resolution 2997 (XXVII) of 15 December 1972, by which it decided to establish the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme,

*Recalling also* its resolutions 54/216 of 22 December 1999 on the report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme on its twentieth session and 53/242 of 28 July 1999 on the report of the Secretary-General on environment and human settlements,

*Recalling further* the Nairobi Declaration on the Role and Mandate of the United Nations Environment Programme,[9] adopted by the Governing Council of the Programme at its nineteenth session,

*Underlining* the fact that the forthcoming ten-year review of progress achieved in the implementation of the outcome of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development will provide the international community with a unique opportunity to take action to implement its commitments and to strengthen the international cooperation urgently required to address the challenges of sustainable development in the twenty-first century,

*Reaffirming* the role of the United Nations Environment Programme in the preparations for the ten-year review of progress achieved in the implementation of the outcome of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, as reflected in the decisions taken by the Commission on Sustainable Development at its eighth session,[10]

1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme on its sixth special session[11] and notes the decisions contained therein, as well as the consultations among member States in preparation for the twenty-first session and, in this regard, also takes note of the ongoing consultations contributing to the further elaboration and implementation of the water policy and strategy of the United Nations Environment Programme;

2. *Welcomes* the convening of the First Global Ministerial Environment Forum and, in this regard, expresses its deep appreciation to the Government of Sweden for the generous manner in which it hosted and provided facilities for the Forum, and takes note with appreciation of the Malmö Ministerial Declaration[12] as one of the contributions to the Millennium Summit and to the preparations for the ten-year review of progress achieved in the implementation of the outcome of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development;

3. *Stresses* the importance of the section of the United Nations Millennium Declaration[13] on protecting our common environment,[14] in which heads of State and Government reaffirmed the principles of sustainable development as set out in Agenda 21,[15] and in particular resolved to adopt a new ethic of conservation and stewardship in all our environmental actions;

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[9] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifty-second Session, Supplement No. 25* (A/52/25), annex, decision 19/1, annex.

[10] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2000, Supplement No. 9* (E/2000/29).

[11] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 25* (A/55/25).

[12] Ibid., annex I, decision SS.VI/1, annex.

[13] Resolution 55/2.

[14] Ibid., sect. IV.

[15] *Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, 3-14 June 1992* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.I.8 and corrigenda), vol. I: *Resolutions Adopted by the Conference*, resolution 1, annex II.

4. *Welcomes* the decision[16] of the Governing Council on the contribution of the United Nations Environment Programme to the implementation of Agenda 21 and the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21;[17]

5. *Stresses* that the United Nations Environment Programme, as the principal body in the field of environment within the United Nations system, should continue to play an important role in the implementation of Agenda 21 and in the preparation of the ten-year review of progress achieved in the implementation of the outcome of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development;

6. *Underlines* the need for sufficient financial resources, on a stable and predictable basis, to ensure the full implementation of the mandate of the United Nations Environment Programme, in particular with a view to ensuring its strong involvement in the preparatory process for the ten-year review of progress achieved in the implementation of the outcome of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development at its various levels, and in the implementation of the outcome of the review;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide the necessary resources from the regular budget of the United Nations to the United Nations Environment Programme for the biennium 2002-2003, in accordance with current budgetary practices, and to consider other ways to support the strengthening of the Programme in view of the ten-year review of progress achieved in the implementation of the outcome of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development.

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[16] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 25* (A/55/25), annex I, decision SS.VI/3.

[17] Resolution S-19/2, annex.